

## WINNIPEG IS QUIET AFTER LONG STRIKE

Workers Vote to Return to Jobs  
on Thursday, Just Six Weeks  
After Walkout.

## OTHER STRIKES ARE ENDED

Two More Organized Walkouts Over  
and Others Are Expected to Be  
Ended Quickly.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 25.—After nearly six weeks of industrial strife, Winnipeg's general sympathetic strike has been called off. Shortly before midnight last night the city strike committee came to an agreement to order all men back to work next Thursday at 11 a. m., exactly six weeks from the time it was called.

While the strike committee has made an official announcement, the decision, it is learned from authoritative sources, is authentic.

In a statement the striking off of the strike is unconditional. "Concessions of labor leaders yesterday with Premier Norris of Manitoba and other provincial officers failed to obtain any concessions but it was agreed that a commission of investigation would be appointed after the strike was called off."

It is said that H. A. Robertson, K. C., formerly judge of the King's bench, will be the only member of the commission. He is in Ottawa at present.

The general strike here was called May 18 in sympathy with metal workers who had been on strike for several weeks in secure collective bargaining and recognition of the metal trades council.

Practically every public and private industry was tied up in the two week walkout. Postoffice workers, city hall employees, all joined with department store clerks, street car employees, waterworks employees and men in delivery services.

Went started Winnipeg citizens in the face for many days, when stores were closed, for lack of clerks and milk, bread and other necessities were almost unobtainable.

Food depots were established by the city after the first few days and were operated intermittently until a few days ago.

A week ago today the dominion authorities sprang a coup by an early morning seizure of 11 strike leaders who were taken from their beds and rushed to Stony Mountain penitentiary. A few days later all but four others were released on bonds and the strike committee resulted in an announcement that they would be given trials in open court instead of the deportation proceedings which federal authorities at first threatened would be instituted.

Although at the beginning it was estimated 30,000 workers of the city's population of 200,000 had walked out to return to work has been gradual since the first two weeks.

The strikers at Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta, which were called in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike, were called off last night and similar action in Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, was predicted for today by labor leaders.

## PLAN DRY LAW BEFORE JULY 1

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The committee, Mr. Walsh declared, that the committee sought to take the bill by the horns and get the wartime enforcement bill introduced at the last session of the house and here quick enactment. Then if law enforcement wanted to lift the ban it would only be necessary he said, to suspend the act providing for war time enforcement and not interfere with legislation affecting constitutional prohibition.

Prohibition for Prohibition. The committee, Mr. Walsh added, then could go ahead and make ready machinery for permanent prohibition. Unless the questions were suspended there would be no possibility of enacting any law before July 1, Mr. Walsh stated. Several members of the committee including Chairman Volstead, took part in the discussion that followed. A vote was taken on the bill, but the house going over to roll call, and the bill was not passed.

There has been no straight prohibition and anti-prohibition legislation in the senate heretofore on the various amendments. Some of the ardent prohibitionists have supported the amendment eliminating drastic features and they have agreed that it is necessary to separate measures in order to get action before the country goes "dry" next week.

## NOTABLE GUESTS WITNESS SIGNING WHEN IT OCCURS

By The Associated Press

PARIS, June 25.—Notable among the persons who will attend the ceremony of the signing of the treaty with Germany late this week will be the senators who participated in the campaign of 1918. Premier Clemenceau announced in the senate today that these men will be honored with places in the hall of mirrors in the chateau at Versailles.

Marshal Foch, accompanied by his French generals, Mrs. Wilson and her secretary and Miss Margaret Wilson will be among the 1,000 persons including delegates and secretaries who will be present when the German and French signatures to the treaty are placed on the table.

These honored guests will be met from all the interested nations. A few hundred newspaper correspondents and about 300 guests are expected among the honorary nations will have places in the hall.

Some fragments of cavalry and fragments of infantry will guard the house grounds during the ceremony. Within the marble-walled chateau which all the witnesses expect to see, the Germans will be kept in a company of prisoners.

All the soldiers within the hall will be members of the French army. Guards wearing white helmets, red coats and white breeches.

The ceremony will be attended at a table set up in the hall after the other delegations are seated at the luncheon table, which will be in the same hall where the treaty will be signed.

Feeling in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Prince Pauline, princess of Romania, was here today on business with the department of justice.

## GENERAL IRWIN TO GET SPECIAL AIRPLANE SOON

EL PASO, Texas, June 25.—A special airplane for the use of Brig. Gen. James H. Irwin, commander of the border district, or members of his staff, will be sent here soon from San Antonio, Texas, it was learned today.

According to the announcement the new plane will be maintained at a field here, ready for use at any time should it be found advisable for the general or any of his staff, to make hurried trips along the border where railroad connections are difficult or lacking.

Mexican Federal forces today were expected to hear by telegraph that the train sent to the Casas Grandes district with troops to guard Mexican colonists there from any possible revolutionist attacks, had touched Casas Grandes.

## GERMANS HUNT SOME ONE TO SIGN

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It was said the proclamation, "the treaty must be carried out."

It declares faithful loyalty to those threatened with separation from the empire and promises to interfere in their behalf "as we would interfere for ourselves." It concludes by exhorting the people to realize the need of work and faithfulness to the cause for the redemption of the country.

## EXPLANATION MADE OF SHIPS POSITION.

PARIS, June 25.—The council of three—Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson—after a conference today regarding the position of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, issued a statement according to Hagger's Limited.

The following statement, the news agency says, may be regarded as an official explanation.

"At the time of the signing of the armistice, the British admiralty and the German government strongly urged that the German ships should be surrendered. The French military authorities, however, put forward the view that for the purpose of the armistice, the surrender of the German ships was not absolutely essential. They were not anxious that the armistice should be concluded, having regard for the very serious loss of life daily on the western front. In consequence, the surrender of the fleet, they felt, might delay the signing for which, despite rumors to the contrary, Marshal Foch was as desirous as any one."

"The French, therefore, suggested that the German ships be interned in neutral ports, a course which they believed would not be regarded by the enemy in the same way as would the surrender of the ships. This view was supported by Admiral Benson (American naval representative in Paris), a compromise was reached providing for the internment of the ships in a British port."

## TEAR UP SAPULPA LINE, SAYS CROW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

This is to advise you that unless the laws are enforced equally and without partiality this office will be compelled to cause an investigation to be made looking to the conduct of the local peace officers for failure to do their duty. Please advise me at once as to the situation.

Although feeling against the company is intense in Sapulpa, J. B. Lawson, union organizer, states there will be no further danger. The union will not resort to violence but will "set light" and depend upon public sentiment to force the company into recognizing their union.

Thus the officials of the railway company declare they never will do anything to cause a strike. Lawson, however, having refused to arbitrate their differences with the strikers, Mayor C. H. Hubbard declares that the local arbitration board is powerless to act and that the next move is up to the state board of arbitration.

Service to Red Fork was discontinued this afternoon, as was service to Sapulpa on the interurban line. Apparently all union men are boycotting the company and walking out from work. Accommodation lines are carrying passengers to and from West Tulsa and Red Fork.

The position of the company is set forth in the following statement issued by the O. L. B. officials yesterday afternoon.

"The Oklahoma Union Railway company feels that the public has been misled as to the true facts in regard to the walkout of a part of our men."

"At the time of the walkout the men were under contract with the company which provided for a large scale, security rights and other working conditions and a provision for arbitration. The company has not refused to arbitrate under this contract."

"This company has always paid the top scale of wages and today is paying a higher scale than any other electrical railway company in Tulsa."

"While it could not be officially confirmed it was reported last night that company officials today would take other steps to curb the action of the striking union men in operating the cars with non-union labor."

## Colonel Smith Dies.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 25. Col. Baxter Smith, aged 87, assistant secretary of the Chickasaw Park commission and confederate soldier, died at the general hospital at Fort Oglethorpe. Colonel Smith was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, March 19, 1832. Entering the civil war as a volunteer, at the close of hostilities he was a colonel of cavalry. He had served as assistant secretary of the Chickasaw Park commission since 1909.

## THOSE WHO SAW SPAVINAW FOR BONDS

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muddy and the ferryman said it hadn't been there but once in the last five months. The ferryman on the river for four months and that it had been muddy continually.

The ground was almost muddy enough to wade yesterday. Dills' wood and debris were floating on the surface and it was evident to the taxmen even that a vast amount of filtration would be necessary to get this water in condition for use.

There were some among those who went up to Spavinaw yesterday who had taken stock in the idea that it is not necessary to go beyond the cleared river, but when they saw the muddy waters of Grand river they understood why Dills' report ultimatum it was a failure.

The change in less than 10 miles was noticeable. Spavinaw was as clear as crystal and the impression made was immediately noticeable. Many of those who went up yesterday to see Spavinaw for the first time were dubious as to its possibility. They saw the great volume of water falling down the stream bed and were convinced.

## Never Goes Dry.

The natives were questioned carefully about the charges made in reports of the bond issue that the stream never goes dry in the summer time. This was always denied.

Uncle Mike Thompson, 71 years old, and a resident of Spavinaw since 1877, said that he had never seen the stream dry even in the drought years. There is a gravel bar about four miles above the dam where the stream runs under the pines for about 50 yards, but it emerges again. For a point four miles above the dam to the mouth there has been a continuous flow of water as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember.

Uncle Mike says that one summer back in the 30's it was so dry he didn't raise any corn but the Spavinaw didn't quit flowing.

"It's a live stream," he declared. "It never quits." And Uncle Mike is getting old and none of the Tulsans who talked to him believed that he would lie about the matter. He has nothing to gain and no personal interest in the question of whether or not Tulsa builds a dam and pipes water from the river in which he has hunted and fished for a score and a half years. It didn't appear from anything that he said that he knew such a thing is even being considered.

## John West Is Another Resident of Spavinaw.

John West is another resident of Spavinaw village. He is 66 years old and was born in Spavinaw during a period of five years in the last century he lived in Fort Smith but moved back. He has been up and down the Spavinaw from one end of the river to the other. He said he had never seen the time when the stream went dry.

Couldn't Find Bridges.

The other day the Page organ printed a purported interview from a Spavinaw man who said that he had built bridges from one end of the Spavinaw to the other. He was

interviewed to the effect that the Spavinaw was the only stream and creek of the Spavinaw that appeared to be dry at present there is only one bridge on the Spavinaw and that is a railroad bridge on the Arkansas river. The man who was interviewed had lived about 10 miles from Spavinaw and it is reasonable to assume that he is exaggerating some when he declared Spavinaw as a dry stream.

Houston, Texas, an Indian who lives near the dam has lived at that point six years and has lived in the Spavinaw country all his life. He said the stream never goes dry and in the time he has known it never gets more than a foot lower than it was yesterday.

W. W. Harkins, a Tulsan interested in the dam project, said that in developing the property, he knew the dam project was a failure. He knew the stream never goes dry and in the time he has known it never gets more than a foot lower than it was yesterday.

Some of the residents of Spavinaw think this water to rise medicinal value and according to J. H. Smith, who lives at the dam, in years past the spring was a resort of the Indian medicine men.

The stream has a very small flow and if it were really poison could not have an appreciable effect on the body of anyone on the stream.

MODE TO COME.

"Smelly" (L. V. McFarland) was expressly invited to accompany the citizens to Spavinaw yesterday and give them the facts and show them his spring and demonstrate its effect on Spavinaw water. But he did not go. Many who had been asked by him to "smelly" expressed disappointment that he hadn't come to go up and face the truth about his "poisonous" water, but it was easy to understand why he did not go.

On his last trip his car broke down on the return journey and the seat of the car was pinched at three inches for day riding and fined 15.

Practically every man and woman who went on the trip to Spavinaw yesterday is a housewife. All learned about the salt spring and they know the truth about it and are still housewives.

If you have any doubts about the matter and want to know what one who has seen the Spavinaw thinks about it or want any information as to whether the stream goes dry, or is fit to drink, or will supply enough water for a city the size of Tulsa, ask any of the following who made the trip and has seen Spavinaw for himself.

John O. Mitchell, R. M. Davidson, I. H. Butters, R. S. Sanford, Dr. Latham, Joe Lyon, H. C. Zeigler, E. M. Smith, Tony Clay, Jack Mansfield, P. W. Denney, Charles Fox, E. C. Carter, W. H. Sawyer, Mrs. Lila D. Lind, J. T. Chamberlee, F. A. Singler, W. E. Bell, Miss Ione Barr, Dan M. Betser, Mrs. H. M. Yip, P. J. Davidson, Mrs. H. M. Yip.

Where the spring bubbles forth the water has a salty taste and an odor of sulphur similar to the radium water of Claremore. Ten feet below where the spring bubbles forth in a little stream bed by several springs the taste of salt and odor of sulphur cannot be detected. The water has no bad effects and is the kind that people pay for to drink at Claremore.

In getting a sample of the water to bring to Tulsa to use to defeat the bond issue, Mr. McFarland and the three gentlemen and two women who

accompanied him, wrapped up sulphur deposits that are dropped by the water and put them in their quilt bottles, making it appear that the water is in fact a sulphur water.

Uncle Mike Thompson was fishing and saw Mr. McFarland and company getting their samples which they are displaying to the city as a sample of Spavinaw water.

The natives say that the spring does not have any effect on the water of the creek. It has to flow about 200 yards before reaching the stream and in that time is purified by natural filtration through the gravel and by aeration and evaporation. Ten feet downstream the salt and sulphur cannot be detected and samples of the water were obtained at the spring and in fact distant and prove this beyond a doubt.

All for Spavinaw.

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Massachusetts Ratified.

PORTLAND, June 25.—Massachusetts today ratified the amendment to the federal constitution.

Allow Vehicle Tunnel.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Without a record vote the house today passed the senate bill to permit the state of New Jersey and New York to construct a vehicle tunnel under the Hudson river at New York.

## ENEMY ALIENS ARE TAKEN TO COAST TO BE DEPORTED

KANSAS CITY, June 25.—A party of 245 enemy aliens in charge of David Gershon, special agent for the department of justice, and guarded by three officers and 10 enlisted men, arrived here late today from Fort Douglas, Ariz., en route to Charleston, S. C., where the prisoners will be included in the sailing list of a steamer leaving for Germany next month.

The prisoners, it was stated, are spies, German agents and I. W. W. who have been gathered up in Mexico, Canada, Honolulu and the western part of the United States.

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Are a sign of a run-down system. Poor digestion, bad blood, inability to get proper rest—all these things cause the whole world to look wrong and result in irritation from every happening of the day.

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## MAZOLA

ONE PINT

MAZOLA  
A PURE  
SALAD  
AND  
COOKING  
OIL

SAUTÉD OR FRIED FISH

Put in a shallow frying pan enough Mazola to cover the bottom and when hot stir in one-fourth teaspoon salt. If split lay it in bone side down and cook carefully until well browned, then turn over and brown in the same manner; otherwise cook as with any frying medium. Garnish with lemon and serve hot. In deep frying use just enough Mazola to cover the food and no more. It must be hot enough to form a crust quickly. Fry only a few pieces at a time.

—you can fry even fish or onions in Mazola, drain the oil and use it over and over again

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The oil preferred by thousands of good cooks for all cooking purposes.

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